[XXXVIIth Year.] THE [No. 1820.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1781.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

WHEN the ſeſſion of laſt May, the legiſlature paſſed an act for a new emiſſion of bills of credit, which, from the excellent proviſions contained in the act, were expected to bear an equal value with ſpecie. From the fate of the continental bills, nothing unfavourable was inferred, becauſe the emiſſions greatly exceeded the ſum requiſite for a medium of commerce, no time was limited, and no particular funds were provided for their redemption. The two emiſſions of the laſt year were moderate in quantity, iſſued upon ample funds, and redeemable within ſix years; but they were emitted at the rate of one dollar for forty continental, at a time, when one ſilver dollar would purchaſe from 100 to 120 continental. Their coming out at a value ſo far inferior to ſpecie, accounted for that ſudden and alarming depreciation, which induced the legiſlature to determine, that when brought into the treaſury they ſhould never reiſſue.

What was to be done in this ſituation? There was no money to ſupply the demands of the army, and to defray the expences of government; ſpecie could not be procured; and the dreadful expedient of ſeizing from the ſubject was at beſt a partial remedy, and, if often uſed, would infallibly bring on a train of the moſt ruinous conſequences.

I can give due credit to the authors of the laſt emiſſion; it might not be within the compaſs of human genius to invent a more plauſible ſcheme; they had to encounter a general prejudice, and to plead againſt the arts of that body of men, who have ever been charged with the ruin of all our paper credit.

The beſt among the aſſociators were influenced by a ſenſe of duty, or a regard to character; they acted with diſtruſt, and although conſcious of the purity of their own intentions, they could not forbear ſuſpecting, that either the aſſociation would not be general, or the baſeneſs of intereſted men would ſoon render it a mere dead letter.

That all paper money depends upon opinion, is leſs a juſt, than a trite remark. This opinion is ſo ſtrange and capricious, it would baffle the moſt politician to account for it. Under the old government, bills of credit, redeemable within 12 years, bore an equal value with ſpecie; they were made a tender for debts, nor was there any expreſs compact of the people, to give them aid. The univerſal tacit conſent to take them as ſpecie was accounted for from the limitation of the ſum, from the goodneſs of the funds, and the ſcarcity of ſpecie.

All theſe circumſtances concur to ſtamp a value on the laſt emiſſion; men have pledged their faith and honour for its ſupport, and its object is every thing that can intereſt an honeſt citizen. Opinion is all wanted, and perhaps it never will be gained, while the recent miſchiefs ariſing from paper money are obliterated from the minds of the ſufferers.

Shall we then determine to have no more? Shall we go further, and call in all bills of credit at the depreciating value? I am aſtoniſhed at the folly of thoſe, who, contrary to the plighted faith of government dare make the propoſition. It would be an outrage againſt reaſon to offer a certificate of one dollar for forty dollars of the emiſſions of 1780. Is there any circumſtance to render that certificate of greater value, than a bill of one dollar bears at preſent? None, for the ſake of common ſenſe, and common honeſty, attend to no ſuch idle propoſition. Of ſo delicate a nature are bills of credit, that they are acceſſible of injury from the cunning ſchemes of every raſh, or imperti nent projector.

As experience evinces, that no paper money can, at this time, be a medium of commerce; ſince ſpecie cannot be procured to carry on the war, and ſupport the government; ſince the power of ſeizing or impreſſing has been found too odious and oppreſſive, to be depended on; and ſince no advantage has been derived from ſpecific taxes by any means adequate to the burthen impoſed, the legiſlature has a truly arduous taſk. In a dreary night of darkneſs, he that affords only a faint glimmering of paper is entitled to our thanks.

That the faithleſſneſs of government has deſtroyed the confidence of the people is a common poſition; to regain that confidence be a primary object. A violation of public faith may perhaps ſerve ſome temporary purpoſe; but, beſides the iniquity of the meaſure, it diſgraces government, it cuts off all reſources, it has a manifeſt tendency to introduce a general depravity of morals, and the honeſt ſubject, who knows this, will ſubmit to almoſt any inconvenience, ſooner than hazard ſo damnable an expedient. I am afraid, the moſt upright conduct, for a conſiderable time, will not regain what is loſt; however, our own happineſs and the welfare of poſterity demands the attempt; the crooked paths of diſhonour can no longer lead to good. Let the legiſlature, therefore, to obviate every unfavourable ſurmiſe, paſs a ſolemn act, containing the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of performing every ſubſiſting or future engagement.

In a late converſation with a gentleman, otherwiſe reſpectable for his principles and talents, I was ſtruck dumb by his declaring, "he did not know whether the preſent aſſembly were bound by the engagements of the laſt." In what ſchool could this man have learnt his politics? Ah! thou curſed demon of party! how doſt thou pervert the hearts and darken the underſtandings of thy votaries!

Amongſt the few incontrovertible maxims, I conſider, that in all public bodies the greater number muſt to all intents bind the leſſer; and if a contract be made contrary to the judgment of an individual, that member is notwithſtanding bound equally with the reſt. The abſurdity of an oppoſite doctrine is ſo obvious, I ſhall not waſte time to explain it.

Opinion being wanted to ſupport the laſt emiſſion, we may conſider the bills, as a ſum of money, which the legiſlature has engaged to pay by the 25th of June, 1785. In this light, the preſent value is to be eſtimated from the riſk, and the inconvenience of waiting three years and a half. If government no longer errs, the riſk will be conſidered not more, than if a private man of ample fortune were the debtor. No deduction therefore muſt be made on that account. Suppoſing then, from the ſcarcity of gold and ſilver, and the great profits of trade, the uſe of 100 pounds for a year to be worth 12; the preſent value of 100 pounds, to be received on the 25th of June, 1785, is ſomething more than 68. One half it falls to be the *actual* value of the bills of credit, and it is not at all ſurpriſing that a monied man, although he places the higheſt confidence in government, ſhould give no more for theſe bills than one half the ſum expreſſed; for, until the general tacit conſent of the people ſhall give them a value equal to ſpecie, they will be bought and ſold as a ſpecies of merchandiſe.

On an attentive peruſal of the act for their emiſſion, it appears calculated more for the purpoſe of procuring a loan on a great emergency, than for furniſhing a medium of commerce. The bills are emitted as ſpecie; but it may probably happen, that, agreeably to the act, the debt incurred by the ſtate may be diſcharged with one fourth of the ſum. To illuſtrate this matter—100 pounds in theſe bills was paid for an article worth 100 pounds ſpecie. Here is a loan to the ſtate of 100 pounds. The ſtate was poſſeſſed of a negro child, ten years old, worth 25 pounds, and being part of the property appropriated for the redemption of theſe bills, this negro, from the unaccountable rage of bidding at the ſales of public property, was ſold for 50 pounds. The purchaſer now comes to diſcharge the debt with bills, and is informed that, as their *actual* value is only one half, he muſt pay 100 pounds. By a ſimilar mode of borrowing and paying a man may ſoon become rich. I cannot conceive, the framers of the law had this matter in contemplation; if they had, I admire their depth of policy; but I would diſmiſs them from their ſacred truſt, to trick and cozen in the private employments of life.

Say ſome gentlemen, "the law, by ordering theſe bills to be received at their *actual* value, provided wiſely againſt depreciation; thoſe who bade more than the value at public ſales had depreciation in view, and deſerve to be puniſhed; they ſhall derive no advantage from their baſeneſs; the *actual* value of the bills is only one half, and the treaſurer ought not to receive them but at that rate."

That depreciation will be hereby prevented, or that puniſhment will fall where it ought, I utterly deny. To day the *actual* value is fixed at 1 for 2; the purchaſers of confiſcated property have then no motive for buying bills of credit at that rate, and they inſtantly depreciate in the general opinion; they will ſoon be ſold at 3 or 4 for 1, and brought into the treaſury, at the rate eſtabliſhed there. When indeed it ſhall be generally known, that the *actual* value is 3 or 4 for 1, that rate will be fixed at the treaſury, and a freſh depreciation immediately enſues.

During this pleaſant conteſt between government and its debtors, by which the former gains at every turn, and the latter loſes nothing, how fares it with thoſe unhappy creditors, whom neceſſity has compelled to receive them as ſpecie? The ſame neceſſity compels them to make ſale, and they become a joint pray to government and its debtors. Ye ſage patriots, who can rejoice at the fortunate ſaving to your country, have ye no conſideration for the unoffending perſons defrauded thus of their time, labour, and effects! If your compaſſion is not ſtrongly intereſted in their behalf, you are dead to the feelings of humanity, and your ſouls are unconſcious of the principles of honour. But perhaps you intend this ſaving for the ſufferers by depreciation, government having clearly no equitable title thereto. Even that would be a circuitous buſineſs, and extremely difficult in the execution. The beſt way is to prevent further depreciation, and the only probable mode of doing that is for government to receive theſe bills, as it paid them away. The ſales of property appropriated for their redemption amounts to more than the ſum iſſued. Receive them at par, and you produce a competition, which, above all things, will tend to give them the value, which conſidered merely as promiſſory notes, payable at a future day, they ought to bear. If government would do this, and manifeſt an inclination to perform its faith on every occaſion, notwithſtanding the prejudices againſt paper, there is room to believe that opinion would at length be gained, and theſe bills become paper money in the true ſenſe.

A queſtion now remains, What is government to do for money, ſince none but thoſe who are driven by extreme want will or ought to take its bills as ſpecie?

I have no opportunity of being accurately informed, but I ſuppoſe at leaſt 120,000 pounds of the 200,000 pounds have never been iſſued. Should the ſtate receive an offer of a loan of ſpecie for 35 years at an intereſt of 6 per cent. it would no doubt be extremely acceptable. Calculate the preſent value of 100 pounds to be received on the 25th of June, 1785, diſcounting at the rate of 6 per cent. compound intereſt, and it will amount to about 80 pounds. I have not the leaſt doubt, that for 80 pounds ſpecie the government would cheerfully engage to pay 100 pounds, at that period. Or if the uſe of money is at preſent acknowledged to be worth 12 per cent. perhaps government would be content to pay 100 pounds for even 65. What objection then can there be to the paying 100 pounds in bills of credit for an article which is equal to the preſent value, calculated according to the rate of intereſt? When indeed the time arrives for bills of credit to paſs currently as ſpecie, let them again iſſue as ſuch.

There are purpoſes of government, which nothing but ſpecie can anſwer; and I am fully perſuaded a ſmall tax might be eaſily collected. Two ſhillings and ſix pence in the hundred pounds could not be diſtreſſing to the people in general, and would yield about 80,000 pounds. That ſum, with 120,000 pounds in bills of credit, and moderate ſpecific taxes to be paid at convenient magazines, would furniſh every thing neceſſary for carrying on the next campaign, and ſupporting the government with propriety; and, if the whole were under the direction of an honeſt financier, great benefits would probably reſult from the arrangement.

Theſe are my propoſitions; and I requeſt nothing more than a little reflection, before they are condemned. I will freely confeſs, how far I am intereſted in their ſucceſs; I am neither a creditor nor debtor to the ſtate; I am one of thoſe who have received large ſums of theſe bills of credit in payment for public ſervices. The brave ſoldiers of the Maryland line, and the diſtreſſed officers of government, have an undoubted right to its exertions in ſupport of that ſpecies of money, which is their only reward; and ſo long as the freedom of ſpeech, and the liberty of the preſs, remain inviolate, their claim ſhall be aſſerted.

November 15, 1781. A. C. H.

REPUBLICANUS *will have a place in our next.*

ANNAPOLIS, *November 29.*

His Excellency John Hanſon, Eſq; preſident of Congreſs, and the honourable Daniel Carroll, Samuel Chaſe, and Turbutt Wright, Eſquires, are elected delegates to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs for the enſuing year.

ON Friday laſt our illuſtrious and beloved commander in chief left this city, attended by innumerable prayers for his health, ſafety, and happineſs. When the citizens received the pleaſing intimation of his Excellency's intentions to honour them with his preſence, all buſineſs ceaſed, and every conſideration gave way to their impatience to behold their benefactor, and the deliverer of his country. On his appearance in the ſtreets, people of every rank and every age eagerly preſſed forward to feed their eyes with gazing on the man, to whom, under Providence, and the generous aid of our great and good ally, they owed their preſent ſecurity, and their hopes of future liberty and peace; the courteous affability, with which he returned their ſalutes, lighted up ineffable joy in every countenance, and diffuſed the moſt animated gratitude through every breaſt.

You would have thought the very windows ſpoke,
So many greedy looks of young and old
Through caſements darted their deſiring eyes
Upon his viſage; and that all the walls,
With painted imagery, had ſaid at once,
GOD SAVE THEE, WASHINGTON.

The general's arrival was announced by the diſcharge of cannon, and he was accompanied to his Excellency the governor's, by the honeſt acclamations of the whigs; a few tories, to expiate their crimes, and ſhuffle off the opprobrium of their characters, feebly joined in applauding the man, whoſe late ſucceſſes had annihilated their hopes, and whoſe conduct is a ſatire on their principles. The preſident of the ſenate, ſpeaker of the houſe of delegates, members of the general aſſembly and council, and many reſpectable citizens, haſtened to offer their tribute of affection, which was richly repaid by the engaging frankneſs and affectionate politeneſs of the reception. The evening was ſpent at the governor's elegant and hoſpitable board with feſtive joy, enlivened by good-humour, wit and beauty.

On the next day the general was ſo obliging as to partake of a public dinner directed by the legiſlature, as a mark of their reſpect, and to render the participation of his company as univerſal as poſſible. In the evening the city was beautifully illuminated, and an aſſembly prepared for the ladies, to afford them an opportunity of beholding their friends [illegible] their protector with their ſmiles. His Excellency, to gratify the wiſhes of the fair, crowned the entertainment with his preſence, and with graceful dignity and familiar eaſe fo fram'd his looks, his geſtures, and his words, that every heart o'erflowed with gratitude and love, and every tongue grew wanton in his praiſe. When he retired from the aſſembly, this was the univerſal language:

Unrival'd and unmatch'd ſhall be his fame,
And his own laurels ſhade his envied name.

The following are the vote of thanks of the General Aſſembly, the addreſs of the citizens of Annapolis, and his Excellency's anſwers.

VOTE of THANKS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY joyfully embrace the opportunity which your welcome arrival in this city affords them, of teſtifying to your Excellency in perſon their high ſenſe of your ſignal ſervices, and of ſhewing you every mark of eſteem and reſpect. Dictated by the pureſt public ſpirit, your long and ſteady perſeverance, and anxious unremitted vigilance, under the preſſure of ſurrounding difficulties, to ſave your country, from the tyranny and oppreſſion of a powerful nation, exhibit to the world a character of moſt exalted virtue, and fill the minds of all America with gratitude and veneration.

Strength of judgment, united with genius full of reſources, and ſingularly diſtinguiſhed by a conſtant ſerenity, and preſence of mind, in the midſt of dangers and diſtreſs, inſtantly diſcerned, and ſeized the deciſive moments of enterpriſe, planned the paſſage of the Delaware in a wintry and tempeſtuous night, the conſequential ſurpriſe and capture of the Heſſians at Trenton, ſpeedily followed by that maſterly movement, which extricated undiſciplined levies from an imminent and unequal conflict with veteran troops, eluded the vigilance of an active commander, turned retreat into victory at Prince-town, checked the enemy's rapid career, raiſed the drooping ſpirits of your country, and inſpired your ſoldiers with confidence in their general and themſelves.

Your military talents, eminent as they are, form not the moſt admired part of your character; your inviolate regard to the civil authority manifeſted on all occaſions and in ſituations the moſt trying, claims the warmeſt acknowledgments of the guardians of the rights and liberties of the people.

Your great example has diffuſed its influence throughout the ſtates, your watchful care and attention have been extended in every quarter, and the happy effects are viewed with equal admiration and pleaſure in all our military operations conducted by brave and virtuous officers, and executed by undaunted troops, patient and perſevering under accumulated hardſhips and diſtreſs.

Accept Sir, the ſincereſt thanks of the legiſlature on behalf of this ſtate for your eminent ſervices; with warm and grateful hearts they entertain the higheſt ſenſe of the great obligations you have laid upon them, obligations which cannot ceaſe and can only be attempted to be diſcharged by endeavouring to preſerve the memory of thoſe actions by which they were created.

While we pay this juſt tribute to your excellency's diſtinguiſhed merit, we feel a peculiar pleaſure in acknowledging the powerful aſſiſtance afforded us by our generous ally, the ſignal proofs of ſkill and bravery exhibited by his officers and ſoldiers, and their ſtrict diſcipline and exemplary behaviour in their march through this ſtate.

We have the greateſt ſatisfaction in congratulating you on the late moſt glorious ſucceſs of the allied army under your immediate command; an event which reflects the higheſt honour upon your excellency, adds luſtre to the allied arms, and affords a rational ground of belief that under the favour of Divine Providence, the freedom, independence and happineſs of America will ſhortly be eſtabliſhed upon the ſureſt foundation.

THO. COCKEY DEYE, Speaker Ho. Del.
GEORGE PLATER, Preſ. Sen.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I VERY ſenſibly feel the honour which has this day been conferred upon me by the vote of thanks of ſo reſpectable a body as that of the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland.

The regard which they have been pleaſed to expreſs for me perſonally—the delicate manner in which they have recalled to view thoſe diſtant events which, in ſome degree, led to our preſent happy ſituation—and the general approbation which they have generouſly beſtowed upon the whole of my conduct, muſt ever ſecure to them my warmeſt eſteem, and muſt at the ſame time operate as freſh incentives to merit their future good opinion.

It is with the higheſt degree of pleaſure I obſerve that, a proper allowance has been made for the capital ſhare which the land and ſea forces of our great and good ally had in the reduction of the common enemy at York, in Virginia.—I ſhould deem myſelf unpardonable, were I not upon every occaſion, more eſpecially upon ſuch an one as the preſent, to declare, that to the ſound counſels and vigorous exertions of their excellencies the counts de Rochambeau and de Graſſe, much, very much of our ſucceſs was owing.

While I agree in ſentiment with the honourable body over whom you preſide, that we may entertain a rational ground of belief, that under the favour of Divine Providence the freedom—independence—and happineſs of America will ſhortly be eſtabliſhed upon the ſureſt foundation.—I think it a duty incumbent upon me to obſerve, that thoſe moſt deſirable objects are not to be fully attained but by a continuance of thoſe exertions which have already ſo greatly humbled the power of our inveterate enemies.—Relaxation upon our part, will give them time to recollect and recover themſelves, whereas a vigorous proſecution of the war muſt inevitably cruſh their remaining force in theſe ſtates, or put them to the ſhameful neceſſity of entirely withdrawing themſelves.

I cannot conclude without expreſſing my warmeſt wiſhes for the proſperity of a ſtate which has ever ſtood among the foremoſt in her ſupport of the common cauſe.—I confeſs myſelf under particular obligations for the ready attention which I have experienced to thoſe requiſitions which, in the courſe of my duty, I have occaſionally been under the neceſſity of making.

I have the honour to be,
With th moſt profound reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Hon. GEORGE PLATER, Preſ. of the ſenate, Hon. THO. COCKEY DEYE, Speaker of the houſe of del. } of the State of Maryland.

CITY ADDRESS.

To his Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON.

THE citizens of Annapolis feel themſelves happy in having an opportunity perſonally to expreſs their affection for, and gratitude to, your excellency. Your private character forces admiration from the foes of virtue and freedom.

We derive peculiar pleaſure from the contemplation, that the ſucceſſes at Trenton and Princetown laid the corner ſtone of our freedom and independence, and that the capture of earl Cornwallis and his army has completed the edifice, and ſecured the temple of liberty to us and our poſterity. Theſe brilliant and important events are the more agreeable to every American, from the reflection that they were planned by, and executed under, the immediate command of your excellency.

The love of your country alone, which induced you to accept the command of our armies at the expence of domeſtic happineſs, the perſevering fortitude and equanimity of ſoul you have diſplayed on every occaſion, and the very important ſervices rendered America, juſtify us in ſaluting you as the patriot, the hero, and the ſaviour of your country.

Our prayers, with thoſe of millions, are daily offered up to the ſupreme Ruler of the univerſe for your health, ſafety, and happineſs.

JOHN BULLEN, mayor.
Annapolis, November 21, 1781.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

SIR,

I AM obliged by the polite and affectionate addreſs of the citizens of Annapolis. Nothing can be more flattering to me than to know, that my general conduct has met the approbation of my countrymen—it is the moſt grateful reward for thoſe ſervices which I have ever, in the courſe of my command, endeavoured to render them, but which their too great partiality has oftentimes over-rated.

That the ſtate in general, and this city in particular, may long enjoy the benefits which they have a right to expect from their very ſpirited exertions in the proſecution of this juſt war, is the ſincere wiſh of, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and
Very humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

The worſhipful JOHN BULLEN, Eſq;
mayor of the city of Annapolis.
Annapolis, November 21, 1781.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, November 27, 1781.

TO be ſold at vendue, the following property on the eaſtern ſhore, to wit: The ſeveral manors in Kent, Queen-Anne's, Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Worceſter counties; alſo two lots and houſes two negroes, and other perſonal eſtate in the town of Oxford, in Talbot county, which belonged to Spiers, Mackie, and company, and Spiers, French and company.

The ſale of Kent manor will begin at Cheſter town, on Monday the 7th of January next.

Queen-Anne's manor, at Church-hill, in Queen-Anne's county, on Monday the 14th of January next.

The houſes and lots, and other property, which belonged to Spiers, Mackie, and company, &c. in Oxford, in Talbot county, on Friday the 18th of January next.

Nanticoke manor, at Vienna, in Dorcheſter county, on Monday the 21ſt of January next.

The manor lands in Somerſet and Worceſter, at Salisbury, on Friday the 25th of January next.

The whole ſold for ſpecie, or bills of credit emitted the 10th of May, 1781, to the actual value thereof. One third of the ſum bid to be paid on the firſt day of September next, and the reſidue in two equal and annual payments thereafter. The purchaſers giving bond on intereſt with two good ſecurities.

JO. BAXTER, clk.

Prince-George's county, November 15, 1781.

To be ſold at public ſale, in Piſcataway, on Tuesday the 18th of December next, for crop tobacco in notes of not leſs than 950 net, nor older than twelve months,

THE eſtate of Dr. Joſeph Adderton, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſundry negroes, men, women and children, alſo horſes, hogs, ſheep, and cattle, together with a variety of houſhold furniture. Credit will be given for twelve months, on giving bond with good ſecurity, the intereſt to commence from the end of ſix months. At the ſame time will be ſold for ready caſh, the corn, tobacco, and ſome grain on the plantation.

November 28, 1781.

To be ſold, on Wedneſday the 12th of December, to the higheſt bidder, at Belair in Prince-George's county,

A VALUABLE breed mare, with a very fine colt by her ſide, got by Sweeper. Alſo a very fine ſtone colt, riſing two years old, got by Sweeper, out of a three quarter blooded mare, is equal in ſize and figure to any colt in the ſtate for his blood. Likewiſe a fine cow with calf, by a remarkable large Rhode-Iſland bull. There will be ſold at the ſame time a quantity of wearing apparel all very good, and many other things, too tedious to mention, being the late property of Peter Lautenburgher, deceaſed. The ſale to be for ſpecie. Three months credit will be given, if required, by giving bond with ſecurity.

SUSANNA LAUTENBURGHER.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, November 29, 1781.

FISH-KILL, *November 15.*

Head-quarters, Continental-village, Nov. 8.

"THE general has the pleasure of acquainting this army, that the enemy have been completely disappointed in their designs on the northern frontiers of this state, in consequence of the measures adopted to receive them in the vicinity of the lakes; for which the general is much indebted to major-general lord Stirling, brigadier-general Starks, and the other officers and soldiers, both regulars and militia, who, with great zeal and alertness, prefled to meet the enemy. That part of their force which was to proceed over the lakes, has not dared to land on this side.

"Major Ross, who had advanced from the westward as far as Johnstown, with a body of between six and seven hundred regular troops, rangers, yagers, and Indians, was met by colonel Willet, defeated, and pursued into the wilderness, where many of them probably must perish. The number of the enemy killed is not known; major Butler, who has frequently distressed the frontiers, is among the slain. A number of prisoners, chiefly British, have been taken and sent in.

"The general presents his thanks to colonel Willet, whose address, gallantry, and persevering activity, exhibited on this occasion, do him the highest honour; and while the conduct of the officers and soldiers in general who were with him, deserves high commendation, the general expresses a particular approbation of the behaviour of major Rowley and the brave levies and militia under his immediate command, who, at a critical moment, not only did honour to themselves, but rendered a most essential service to their country."

Transcript of general orders.

THOMAS GROSVENOR, lt. col. and dep. adj. gen. of the east. depart.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 17.*

A letter from Newark, dated Nov. 14, says, "The British fleet, after landing their grenadiers, light infantry, 42d regiment, with some other regiments on Long-Island, failed last Monday, leaving a forty-four gun ship and two or three smaller frigates, or more properly sloops of war. It is merely conjecture where they are gone; some think to the West-Indies, others to Charles-town; but this is certain, they had a severe press for hands, which still continues.

N. B. The enemy's fleet has not been inside of the Hook."

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE, November 27, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the state-house from 12 o'clock till 3 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order,

GEO. RANKEN, clk.

Annapolis, November 27, 1781.

ANY person of a good character, who will go to Hanover court-house in Virginia, and bring from thence a couple of negroes belonging to the subscriber, and deliver them to her, shall be entitled to a reasonable reward, and may keep my plantation on the north side of South river as a security till the money be paid; or they may enter on it, tend it, and have the use of the fire-wood until by their means the debt be discharged.

ANNE TILLY.

LOST between Annapolis and West river ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a pair of spectacles, the frame and temples silver, one of the glasses cracked across. They are in a shell figured silver. Whoever will bring them to the printer, or the subscriber, shall be rewarded for their trouble, by

THOMAS HARWOOD.

WANTED a man skilled in good FOWLING-PIECES, for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire of the printer.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Sparrow, living on Elk Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, an iron grey gelding, about 4 years old, branded on the near shoulder S S, shod before, hanging mane, switch tail, 13 and an half hands high, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

November 28, 1781.

ON Wednesday the 21st inst. came within the enclosure of the subscriber, two sows, one black, the other white, neither of them have any visible mark, they were both with pig, and pigged in the stable of the subscriber the same night, great care hath been taken of them ever since. The owner or owners are requested to pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, November 7, 1781.

TO be sold at vendue, on Wednesday the 5th of December next, at Mrs. Urquhart's tavern, a valuable tract of land called Harbour, containing about 940 acres, late the property of the Principio company. This tract lies on Curtis's creek, within a few miles of Baltimore town.

On Friday the 7th, will be sold at Baltimore-town, that elegant and well improved seat called Hunting-ridge, late the property of Daniel Dulany, of Daniel, Esq;

On Saturday the 8th, at Kingsbury iron-works, will begin the sale of the remainder of the property which belonged to the Principio company, lying in Baltimore county, consisting of a few small and convenient farms, 12 valuable negroes, stock of every kind, and a great variety of farming utensils.

On Wednesday the 12th, will be sold at Harford-town, Harford county, several valuable tracts of land, to wit;

A tract containing about 300 acres, lying on Deer-creek in said county, on which the old forge formerly stood, late the property of the Nottingham company.

A tract called Winter's-run, in said county, containing about 200 acres.

And a tract called Jones's-inheritance, in said county, containing about 140 acres.

The whole, except the Nottingham property, to be sold on one, two and three years credit, for specie, or the new bills emitted the 10th of May, 1781, to the actual value thereof. The Nottingham property, for specie, or the state emission in 1780, on 3 years credit. The purchasers to give bond and security, with two good securities.

By order,

J. BAXTER, clk.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the pasture of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq; a black mare, aged 4 years last spring, near 13 hands high, bob switch tail, branded on the near buttock and shoulder CC, trots and gallops, has on no shoes. Whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber at Mr. Carroll's quarter near Annapolis, shall receive the above reward with thanks.

JAMES BEARS.

N. B. The brand may not be perceived as it is but slight.

TAKEN by John Brown, within nine miles of Annapolis, a forrel mare, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, no brand, has a star in her forehead and a small scrub about mid-way her face, white hind legs, long switch tail, and her mane hangs on the near side. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

A PERSON, well recommended, capable of teaching the Latin and English languages, will meet with encouragement by applying to

JOHN PERRY,
FRANCIS WHEATLY.

Charles county.

STOP THE VILLAIN.

FOURTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.

Prince-George's county, Queensborough Forest 14th, 1781.

WAS taken by forces from a negro boy, the 14th of this month, on the road between Annapolis and the Governor's-bridge, a bay horse, saddle and bridle, and rode off by a middle sized man, dressed in a short brownish coloured jacket, and overall trousers, and was seen going Patuxent about three miles above the bridge, supposed to be a deserter, as he was seen on the road the Saturday before going towards Annapolis, and said he was discharged from the hospital at George-town. The horse is about 14 hands high, well made, and about 10 years old, branded on (I believe the off) buttock T H, shod before, the shoes far worn, he has a remarkable light trot, and a soft labourisome gallop, frequently heaves his head when warmed in riding. The saddle about half worn, and has a much larger covered nail on the right side before than the other three, over a small rip in the seat from the flap. Whoever secures the villain, that he may brought to justice and convicted thereof, and returns the horse and saddle to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or four guineas for the horse and saddle, and reasonable charges if brought home.

w s 4 IGNATIUS FENWICK.

THERE are at the plantation of Elizabeth Hood, on the head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, two small strayed steers, they appear to be about 3 years old, one a brindle and the other a brown with a small white stripe on his back, and his twe hind feet white, they both are marked, but cannot be ascertained. Their owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. 3 X w 3

THERE is in the plantation of Gerard B. Causin, Esq; in Charles county, taken up as a stray, by Jonas Bolewell, overseer to said Causin, a dark brown mare with a small blaze in her face, reddish about the nose, dimly branded on the near buttock apparently thus, N C, about 13 hands 3 inches high, is a little rubbed with the saddle, and appears to be 8 years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. 2

Alexandria, November 12, 1781.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 19th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near Piscataway in Maryland,

TWENTY-FIVE likely young country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. It is necessary to observe, that those negroes are sold for no fault, and that they are equal to any negroes in the state; amongst whom are several likely young breeding women, well acquainted with cooking and all kind of house work. Also at the same time and place will be sold, horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, of the very best kind, together with all kinds of plantation utensils. The above will be sold for ready tobacco or twelve months credit, at the option of the purchaser; if the latter, to be on bond with security. I have likewise to let, two very valuable plantations on Patowmack river, sufficient for ten or twelve hands to work, on which is sewed 120 bushels of small grain. On one of the said plantations is a very commodious and well fixed distillery, calculated for either brewing or distilling, with several fine stills and a large iron boiler, which I will rent or sell with the plantation. The terms may be known by applying to

w s 3 WILLIAM LYLES, jun.

November 1, 1781.

WANTED AN OVERSEER.

A SINGLE MAN, of a sober industrious character, that can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber; who has to let a convenient tenement in good repair, about three miles from Annapolis.

3 WILLIAM THOMAS.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office. 3

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1770, and considerably increased for 744 acres, examined and passed, by the name of *Hard Bargain*, but not patented, because of the war; part of *Mansell's Union Friendship*, 319 acres; part of *Mansell's Purchase*, 1200 acres; *The Defence*, 94 acres; these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Winsmore Forest*, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 5 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Forest land*; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patapsco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco-houses: these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. *Rich-land*, granted for 687 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder trees; this land lies below *Bush-creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 2,747 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the whole; if the tracts are sold *separately*, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. 17

Port-Tobacco, November 7, 1781.

To be sold by the subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, on Monday the tenth of December next, at public sale,

SUNDRY articles of houshold furniture, and plantation utensils, a single chair or sulkey, in tolerable good repair, a very good collection of books chiefly on divinity, seventy or eighty barrels of Indian corn, a considerable quantity of cotton, and a few neat cattle. The greatest part of the above articles will be sold for tobacco, either ready down, or on six months credit with interest, as may best suit the purchasers; but the chair, and a few other small articles, will be sold for ready cash, one half to be paid in specie, and the other in paper money at the passing value.

2 3w JOANNA HAMILTON.

Calvert county, November 2, 1781.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man named GEORGE, who says he belongs to Eliazer Guttridge, of Charles county; he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges to

3w THOMAS GRAY, sheriff.

Swamp, Oct. 29, 1781.

THIS is to acquaint my customers in general who have leather at my yard, that I cannot deliver their leather without being paid for it in specie; I am forced to pay in specie for oil and labour, and am in such situation that I cannot give credit. 3 X BENJAMIN NORMAN.

P.S. Those who have hides in my hands unmanufactured

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Peers, living near Snowdens Iron-works, Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a stray, a bright bay gelding, 5 years old, hanging mane, docked tail, no perceivable brand, trots and gallops, has a small star and snip, about 13 and a half hands high. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w 4

THERE is at the plantation of Fielder Bowie, near Nottingham, taken up as a stray, an unbroke iron gray filley, appears to be 3 years old, 13 and an half hands high, her off fore foot white, a blaze in her face, no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. 3 X w 4

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1782, may be had at the printing-office. 2